



H. H. ROGERS, FINANCIER AND BUILDER, DEAD

Constructor of the Virginian Railroad.
President of the Amalgamated
Copper Company.

THE END CAME UNEXPECTEDLY

Although Closely Connected With
Many Stocks, Fluctuations on Mar-
ket are Slight—Many Prominent
Persons Call to Pay Tribute—Mark
Twain Conspicuous Among Number.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, May 19.—Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, moving spirit in the organization of the Amalgamated Copper Company, builder of railroads and philanthropist, died at his home here at 7:20 o'clock this morning from a stroke of apoplexy. Death came about an hour after Mr. Rogers had risen for the day, mentioning to his wife that he was feeling ill. At 7 o'clock he lapsed into unconsciousness, and before the family physician arrived he was dead.

Mr. Rogers was 69 years old. Mrs. Rogers, three married daughters, a son, H. H. Rogers, Jr., and Dr. W. J. Pulley, a physician who was hastily summoned, were at the bedside when the end came.

While Mr. Rogers' death was unexpected, he had been in indifferent health since he suffered an apoplectic stroke in 1907, and was almost constantly under a physician's care. His end, however, was a great shock to his family and business associates, as yesterday and last evening he was cheerful and apparently normal. He went down to business yesterday, lunching as usual in the Standard Oil building.

In the evening he visited the homes in this vicinity of two of his sons-in-law, Urban H. Broughton, and William R. Coe, where he played with his grandchildren, and later returned to his home for what proved his last mortal sleep.

Funeral From Unitarian Church.
Final arrangements for the funeral had not been completed tonight, but it has been decided to hold services at the church of the Messiah, a Unitarian institution, of which Rev. Dr. Robert Collier, a lifelong friend of Mr. Rogers, is pastor, Friday morning. Dr. Collier will conduct the services, after which the body will be taken to Fair Haven, Mass., Mr. Rogers' native town, for interment. Services also will be held there in the Unitarian church on Saturday. The list of pallbearers has not been made public yet.

Stocks Little Affected.
News of the financier's death did not become generally known till about two hours after it occurred. There was hardly an appreciable effect on the market when Wall Street opened.

After a decline at first in the stocks in which he was popularly supposed to be interested, they rapidly adjusted themselves, confirming in a way that Mr. Rogers had in the last few months anticipated death and withdrawn from the market. He had taken steps to safeguard his interests by placing his direct holding in various corporations in other hands. Close friends of the family were called in to talk over his business matters with his son-in-law Urban H. Broughton, last fall.

The Rogers home tonight is silent save for the muffled tread of prominent callers, who began arriving early to extend their sympathy to the widow and children.

Many Prominent Persons Call.
Conspicuous among those calling was Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), for many years one of the most intimate friends of the late financier. Mr. Clemens left his country place near Redding, Conn., this morning, intending to visit the Rogers home, only to be confronted with the sad news of his old friend's death when he arrived at the Grand Central station. Mr. Clemens was too moved to fully express his feelings.

death as he was sailing for Europe on the Lusitania.

Loss to Financial World.
"The financial world loses one of its greatest men," he said, "and the financial world will be greatly shocked."

The directors of the Standard Oil Company met this morning but took no formal action with regard to Mr. Rogers' demise. Standard Oil stock opened unchanged on the curb, and it is said that the condition of the Virginian Railway, which Mr. Rogers opened recently, is such that its property will not be affected. John D. Rockefeller will succeed Mr. Rogers as president of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Mr. Rogers began life as a poor boy at Fairhaven, Mass., where he retained his legal residence until the day of his death. He is variously reported as having commenced life as a newsboy and as a driver of a grocery cart.

Left An Immense Fortune.
"Mr. Rogers was a man of many friends and an enthusiastic yachtman. Until recently he had held the reins of the Standard Oil Company following the retirement of John D. Rockefeller, although J. D. Archbold attended to the routine management of the corporation. His fortune is estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, which will make his son, H. H. Rogers, Jr., one of the richest men in the country. Mr. Rogers' first wife died fourteen years ago, and he is survived in addition to his second wife by four children, the son and the following daughters: Mrs. W. E. Benjamin, Mrs. Urban H. Broughton and Mrs. William R. Coe.

"The cause of his death was an apoplectic stroke," said Dr. Fowler tonight. "Mr. Rogers had not been in the best of health since he suffered a stroke of apoplexy about two years ago, and for the last three or four weeks I had seen him almost daily."

The death of Mr. Rogers follows closely upon the completion of the great railway project to the accomplishment of which the energies of his later years, his genius for organization and a considerable portion of his private fortune was devoted. This was the building of the Virginian Railroad, a line which opened up a rich bituminous coal country in West Virginia, extending 443 miles from Deepwater, W. Va., to a tide-water terminal at Sewall's Point, Va.

FOR MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF SUPPLIES

J. B. Kimberly, of Fort Monroe,
Among Lowest Bidders For
Supplying Meats.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Over 300 bidders submitted proposals, which were opened at the bureau of supplies and accounts yesterday for upward of \$1,000,000 worth of meats, groceries and vegetables for delivery at the various navy yards and stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The awards will not be made for a week or so. For supplying meats, which is the largest item, the lowest bidders for the southern yards were: Norfolk, J. B. Kimberly, of Fort Monroe, \$123,995; Hampton Roads, Kimberly, at \$32,885; Newport News, Kimberly, at \$18,517; Charleston, S. C., yard, Swift & Company, \$12,582.

JOINT DEBATE IN VIEW

Judge Mann and Mr. Tucker
Probably Will Meet Today.

TUCKER WILL SEND CHALLENGE

If Accepted, Debate Expected to Be
Very Snappy—Challenge Will Be
So Framed That It Can't Be De-
clined.

(Special to the Daily Press.)
RICHMOND, VA., May 19.—According to the views of the most astute politicians in Virginia, expressed tonight, the chances are greatly in favor of a joint debate between Harry St. George Tucker, of Staunton, and Judge William Hodges Mann, of Notoway, at Warm Springs, Bath county, tomorrow, and if they do meet the wise ones predict that it will be the snappiest discussion of the campaign.

From sources, which are supposed to be close to the Tucker headquarters it is learned that Tucker will most positively send a challenge to Judge Mann tomorrow, and it is further intimated that this challenge will be couched in such terms and contain such conditions that the Notoway man will be practically forced to accept. In the event Judge Mann declines a debate the statement is made that Tucker will go after his opponent in such a manner that it will prove a rejoinder.

A GREAT DAY FOR OUR WHOLE COUNTRY

Thus Taft Characterizes Exercises
at Petersburg Yesterday—Valor
is Equally Distributed.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES AN OVATION

Chief Executive Recognized Heroic
Deeds on Both Sides—For Every
Eulogy of North, He Had a Tribute
For Those Who Fought Under Stars
and Bars.

(By Associated Press.)
PETERSBURG, VA., May 19.—Driving over his old roads and battlefields through clouds of choking dust which at times resembled the wind-blown smoke of battle; attending the unveiling of a shaft of granite and an heroic figure in bronze placed on the bloody battle ground of Fort Mahone to commemorate the valor and heroism of Gen. John F. Hartranft and the Pennsylvania soldiers who made up the Third Division of the Ninth corps of the Union army; addressing there a notable gathering of weather-beaten and time-grizzled old veterans in the blue of the North and the gray of the South; acclaimed through the thronged streets of Petersburg in the most splendid greeting he has had since his inauguration; the honor guest at a magnificent luncheon served on the magnificent oak-shaded lawn of one of the most beautiful old homes in all the Southland, and finally standing on a knoll of Center Hill mansion facing a multitude which apparently represented all of Petersburg and a goodly portion of many of the surrounding cities, and making an earnest plea in the long summer twilight following the setting of the sun for self-sacrificing and non-partisan support for the reunited and common country, President Taft had today one of the most unique experiences that befall a chief executive of the nation.

Great Day For Whole Country.
"It has been a great day," he declared, "not alone for Petersburg, for Pennsylvania or Virginia, but in the history of the whole country; a day which will conduce to a greater union—a day to make stronger our common love for our common country for which all of us when necessary are ready to die."

The President's speech at the Pennsylvania memorial, at the base of which were gathered many of the veterans of the Keystone State and Virginia, who fought the battles that made the enduring shaft significant, was a studied tribute to the North and to the South. Mr. Taft was unstinted in his recognition of the heroic deeds of both sides. For every eulogy of the Northern men he had an equally glowing tribute for those who fought under the Stars and Bars.

Heroism a Common Heritage.
The "common heritage of heroism" was his theme. Enduring good, he believed, had come from the strife which had been inevitable. In his later speech, however, when he had ceased to be the guest of Pennsylvania and had been taken in charge by the people of the Virginia commonwealth, extemporaneously addressing a multitude which surprised the President himself in its size and effervescent enthusiasm, Mr. Taft beginning in a humorous vein by twitting the governor of Virginia, Mr. Swanson, on the rare gift of being able to make four speeches in one day, suddenly became serious and for fifteen minutes held his audience in a silent attention that was deeply impressive, as he outlined in a general way his ideas of a citizenship which in the North and South alike should carry the country forward to permanence of prosperity and ever-glorious future.

A Touch of Politics.
There was just a touch of politics in this latter speech for which the President first made apology. It was a day, he declared, to forget politics. When he did lapse into the subject of partisan government the President spoke broadly.

He urged the Southern people to direct themselves toward an intelligent and healthy opposition. He believed in two opposing parties, as said, with a fighting nucleus in every State to "make the party in power do business properly."

Chaffed Southern Congressmen.
The President could not refrain from turning the laugh upon a number of Southern congressmen who were present by a comment upon the attitude of the Democrats in the tariff fight.

"I'm not going to say," he laughingly declared, "that tariff for revenue only and tariff for the purpose of protection are one and the same when they both reach the same amount. But when a congressman from Ala-

bama favors a \$2 tariff on lumber for revenue, and a congressman from Washington or Oregon favors a \$2 tariff on lumber for protection, they haven't any great amount of dispute between them. Personally I am not in favor of a \$2 tariff on lumber for any purpose. But it all means, my friends, that we are working closer and closer together along different routes. The Southern congressmen who have been sharply criticized by their home papers for deserting the sacred principles of free trade come about as close to knowing what their constituents at home want as do the leading papers of the same community. This again is but a further illustration of the fact that we are getting together."

Scene Was Unique.
As the President stood addressing the great throng in the growing shadows of dusk the scene about him was one of unique and picturesque interest. The President and a score of distinguished guests had eaten a late luncheon on the wide veranda of Center Hill mansion, the home of Charles Hall Davis, president of the Petersburg Country Club, while a thousand others dined at turf-covered tables under the towering old trees on the lawn. There were several after-luncheon speeches from the veranda, and then the President and the guests proceeded to the rear lawn, which had been thrown open to the public.

Beneath the knoll from which he spoke were gathered several hundred school children who sang: "The Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie," and "America" with equal fervor. The crowd overspread the lawn for a hundred yards or more in each direction. Far beneath the slopes of the grassy little promontory on the streets beneath the wall surrounding the mansion grounds, the colored residents of the community were gathered by thousands. They spread fanlike for two blocks in each direction. The President himself declared that he had intended to make but a few brief remarks in after-dinner vein, but the crowd inspired him to a more serious effort.

Governor Swanson, citizens of Virginia, the regret felt everywhere that illness had prevented Mrs. Taft from coming to Petersburg.

Closed With Lawn Fete.
The day, which will long be memorable in the history of Petersburg, was brought to a close tonight with a lawn fete and reception on the Center Hill grounds. The President and his party left late tonight for Charlotte, N. C., where Mr. Taft tomorrow will attend the Mecklenburg celebration.

At his Center Hill mansion address, President Taft said:
"Governor Swanson, citizens of Virginia, my fellow guests: I must first answer the courteous chivalric and kindly expression of good will that your governor on your behalf has uttered in expressing regret at the absence of Mrs. Taft from this most interesting occasion. I share that regret with you, and if you knew that her presence would be certain to restrain and make my remarks less, perhaps you would have an added pleasure in her being here. (Laughter.)"

Demonstrations Were Sincere.
"I know the Southern heart is full of sentiment. I know that it is easily aroused, but you shall not convince me today that it was not a sincere reception that was given to the brave old veterans of Pennsylvania and to the President of the United States as we came along the streets of this historic old city."

"I could not but feel this afternoon as I sat and listened to the truthful and unexaggerated statements of Virginia heroism, of Virginia sentiment, of Virginia ability made by President Alderman of the University of Virginia, that Virginia had a right to the feeling of pride in her past, and had a right to the strength of sentiment that United Virginians wherever they are; and I could not but feel rejoiced when I believe that I speak the truth when I say that as we look forward we can count on that Virginia sentiment, that Virginia heroism, that Virginia patriotism as being directed in the common flow of patriotism in support of the grand old government and the grand old starry flag that we all so much love."

"I heard something about the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia when Virginia and Pennsylvania were the only ones for a time to respond, but I am going to North Carolina tomorrow, and I want you gentlemen to understand me with reference to declarations of independence, there are other policies on the beach, and my brother Alderman had better be a little careful in his expressions committing himself too much to the Virginia and Pennsylvania declarations when he visits the home of his nativity."

"Now, there is not the slightest doubt that the danger to the country that arose in the Spanish war united the South to the North in a way that nothing else could. It put a touch of the common country in all of us, and I believe that more than one single thing it has made us a united country. But my friends a national war is just a bit expensive in point of money and blood, and I think we have got to the point where we can go on getting closer and closer without that supreme test that a national war brings about."

Must Cultivate Peaceful Pursuits.
"I agree that in the history of na-

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O'BRIEN AND JOHNSON FIGHT TO A DRAW

Philadelphian, Although Much Lighter
Than His Dusky Antagonist,
Quick on Feet.

MATCH WAS FOR ONLY SIX ROUNDS

Negro's Great Strength Matched by
O'Brien's Marvellous Quickness on
His Feet—White Was Three Times
Forced to His Knees.

(By Associated Press.)
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 19.—Jack Johnson, the big colored heavy weight champion, failed to win over Jack O'Brien, the Philadelphia lightweight tonight in a six round bout. The fight was even and the consensus of opinion was that it should have been a draw, had a decision been possible.

O'Brien's marvellously fast foot work and his superior blocking saved him from damage in several close mixes and three times he was forced to his knees by the negro's great strength. It was a fast fight, O'Brien doing the most landing.

Johnson was slow on his feet and appeared not to be in good condition, repeatedly the champion rushed his smaller antagonist, but seldom landed effectively. A right hand counter in the fifth round cut O'Brien's right eye and this was the sum total of the damage done. O'Brien was in and out like a flash in nearly every round, snatching Johnson on the face, but the blows lacked force and had no effect other than to make the big black man grin and wave his hand at the crowd.

Johnson Was Hooded.
The spectators shouted wildly every time O'Brien landed and hooted Johnson for his apparent rough work in the clinches.

Referee McGuigan said afterwards that O'Brien did remarkably well. He weighed 162-1/2 pounds, while Johnson's acknowledged weight was 205. "Johnson looked tired but O'Brien appeared confident throughout the bout. He certainly fought a 'game fight,'" said McGuigan.

Johnson had nothing to say except that he thought he had the better of it.

O'Brien was enthusiastic over his showing.
O'Brien looked to be in splendid shape as he took off his bath robe. Johnson appeared rather bulky about the waistline but his splendid muscles stood out in arms and shoulders. It was 10:35 when the gong sounded.

Round 1. Johnson rushed O'Brien Fight by Rounds.
to the ropes, O'Brien came back with a left to the face and in the clinch Johnson rushed O'Brien off his feet. O'Brien put left to the face lightly but Johnson only grinned and forced O'Brien to the ropes, shoving him to his knees. They feinted and fiddled carefully. O'Brien trying to down Johnson, Johnson put left on O'Brien's face without damage and O'Brien landed left on face in return. O'Brien was in and out like a flash and Johnson set himself for a counter but it was smothered. O'Brien's quickness of foot stood him in good stead against Johnson.

Round 2. O'Brien led for the face but was blocked and Johnson lifted him off the floor in the clinch that followed. The crowd shouted Johnson but he only smiled and rushed O'Brien to the ropes. Marvellous ducking saved O'Brien from damage and they sparred cautiously. O'Brien caught Johnson with a stiff left on the face and the crowd cheered. Johnson rushed him to the ropes, landing left on the body lightly. Both appeared winded and Johnson waited for O'Brien to lead. Johnson went after O'Brien like a whirlwind but quick foot work took the Philadelphia man out of harm's way. O'Brien did the cleaner.

O'Brien's work showing cleaner.
Round 4. O'Brien put left to face and took left on body and they sparred cautiously. O'Brien caught Johnson a jarring smash on the face with his left and Johnson's mouth showed the effects. Johnson slowed up and waited for O'Brien to lead. The crowd yelled for O'Brien to "come and show him up," but Johnson only grinned and walked in. He caught O'Brien a glancing right on the head and a left on the body but O'Brien was going away and the blows lacked force. O'Brien feinted and missed a left swing going to his knees from the impetus of the blow. Johnson appeared slow. If anything the advantage was O'Brien's.

Round 5. Johnson caught O'Brien a left on the face and O'Brien went down but was up in a flash. Johnson tried to send in his right uppercut that grazed so effective with Tommy Burns but was blocked. A right to the face cut O'Brien's right eye badly but he came back with a left flush on Johnson's mouth. Johnson rushed viciously pinning O'Brien to the ropes and wrestling him down. O'Brien did most of the leading at this stage and just as the gong sounded sent a hard left to Johnson's face.

Round 6. They shook hands gingerly for the wind-up and sparred cautiously. O'Brien led a left which landed on the body good and hard. Johnson only smiled and held up his hand to indicate that he had blocked it. O'Brien rushed in again and tried hard to land on the face and body but was blocked in his efforts. Finally he sent a stiff left to the face and took a hard right counter on the head in return. Johnson met O'Brien with a left to the face as he stepped in and the rounded ended in a clinch.

STEAMER IN DANGER.

Allan Liner Mongolian Caught in Dangerous Ice Jam.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 19.—The Allan liner steamer Mongolian, bound from Glasgow and Liverpool for St. Johns, N. F., Halifax, N. S., and Philadelphia, with hundreds of passengers on board, was caught in a dangerous ice jam one mile off this harbor late today, and tonight was in a hazardous position. It is feared that if the wind increases before daylight the Mongolian will be driven ashore and become a total wreck. Should she have an accident it is thought the passengers can escape by walking over the densely packed ice floes.

SENATE SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—A denunciation of the sugar trust and an appeal for a smaller differential duty on refined sugar in the interest of consumers were the features of an extended address before the Senate today by Senator Clay, of Georgia. Senator Paynter sought to reduce the duty on linotype and other type setting machines from 30 per cent ad valorem as provided in the tariff bill to 10 per cent ad valorem, but by a vote of 35 to 43 his amendment was rejected.

All sections of the metal schedule were agreed to before adjournment and Mr. Aldrich announced that tomorrow he would take up sections previously passed over in the chemical schedule.

DETECTIVE TELLS TALES

Once in Employ of United Railways,
Also of Government.

IS A WITNESS AGAINST CALHOUN

Had Induced a Prosecution Detective to Furnish Him With Copies of Letters and Telegrams From Detective Burns' Office.

(By Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 19.—In the trial for bribery of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railways, John Helms formerly connected with the United States secret service and once a detective in San Francisco narrated as a witness the secret methods he says he learned while in the employment of the United Railways. His testimony involved the names of several persons identified with the defense.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR'S FIRE OF CRITICISM

Bailey Accuses Republicans of Enter-
ing Into Conspiracy to Exagger-
ate Democratic Faults.

WROTH AT GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Texas Senator Thinks Minnesota
Governor Might Better be at Home
Studying Tariff Question—Steel Cor-
poration Favored Iron Ore Duty,
Says Sen. Smith, of Maryland.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—A party discussion was precipitated in the Senate late today by Mr. Bailey of Texas, who charged the Republicans with entering into a conspiracy by exaggerating Democratic dissensions in order to hide their own difficulties along that same line.

This statement called Mr. Hale to his feet. Mr. Hale assured the senator from Texas that there was no reason for such suspicion and he added that the fact was that the newspapers seizing upon dissensions in each party display them prominently as picturesque features.

Mr. Hale declared that a protective tariff bill would be enacted and he declared that the Republicans would support it and all the Democrats would oppose it.

Mr. Bailey referred to a published interview with Governor Johnson of Minnesota, criticizing the Senate minority in its attitude toward the tariff bill.

Wroth at Johnson.
"If this represents the views of Mr. Johnson," Mr. Bailey said, "then he might better be at home studying the tariff question than seeking Democratic favor in other states. If this interview was authorized or sanctioned by Governor Johnson he was utterly reckless of the truth and is disqualified for any station. His explanation is that the railroads of the South have interested themselves in this legislation and have overcome the consciences of some senators. He ought, if he knows that, in the cause of truth to specify who are the men to whom he refers."

Mr. Bailey declared that the day when Democrats should favor free raw material had passed.

Bailey Defends Protectionists.
The Democratic party, said Mr. Bailey, repudiated that heresy of free raw material. He defended the vote of the Democrats who favored a revenue tax on iron ore. He ridiculed five per cent reduction in articles of the pending bill which he said were for the benefit of manufacturers using the articles.

Trust Wanted Duty on Ore.
The discussion then shifted to the iron and steel schedules.
"I have been called upon and asked to vote for a duty on iron ore by men who represented the United States Steel Corporation or subsidiary companies," said Senator Smith, of Maryland.

Mr. Smith defended his vote for free iron ore as one to encourage competing steel corporations.
Mr. Bailey said he proposed to vote to place oil and its products on the free list because, he said, a duty on it would produce no revenue and would only increase the price of oil to the people who use it.

If He Were Attorney General.
Mr. Bailey said if he were attorney general he could break up all unlawful combination. It would only be necessary, he said, to put a few of the violators of the law in jail by which process the work of breaking up such combinations would be done.

"In the Southern states recently," he said, "two men were put in jail for violating the anti-trust law and those sentenced will dissolve the turpentine trust."

Senator Raynor defended his vote in favor of free iron ore, which he said, he had cast to help in breaking up the United States Steel Corporation.

Noted Outlaw Captured.
Staunton, Va., May 19.—"Cockey Tim," the famous outlaw and safe blower, was captured here this morning with ten other tramps.
They had a camp just outside the city. Among the crowd are two boys, Lewis Smith and Thomas Brown, of Richmond.